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**Illustrated Guide**  
— to —  
**Putnam Memorial Camp**  
**Redding, Connecticut**



**With a Complete History of the Encampment, Incidents,  
Organization of the Brigades, Itinerary, Etc.**

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**Price, Twenty-five Cents**







MONUMENT AND FIREPLACE

*On the subject of the Putnam Memorial Camp*

**Guide**

to

**Putnam Memorial Camp**

with the

**Complete History**

of the

**Encampment, Incidents, Organization of  
the Brigades, Itinerary, Etc.**

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Compiled by the  
Secretary of the Two First Commissions

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MORSE & GEHRELS  
BETHEL, CONNECTICUT  
1913

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Dedicated to  
the  
Sons and Daughters  
of the  
Revolution





## Introductory

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On the sitting of the Connecticut Legislature in January, 1887, the following resolution was adopted :

RESOLVED by this Assembly, that a committee consisting of one Senator and four Representatives be appointed to investigate and report at once on the practicability and desirability of obtaining for the State the old Israel Putnam Camp Grounds in the town of Redding, on which traces of said encampment still exist, and the erecting thereon of a suitable monument or memorial.

The resolution passed, and Senator Cole of Bethel, Messrs. Bartram of Sharon, Gorham of Redding, Wessells of Litchfield, and Barbour of Branford, of the House, were appointed a committee to visit the grounds and report. Early in February this committee, accompanied by a number of interested members, proceeded to Redding. They were met at the station by a delegation of citizens of Redding and escorted to the winter quarters which they inspected. To this committee, by request, Mr. Charles B. Todd presented a plan for the lay out of the grounds, which we take from an article on the winter quarters in the *New York Evening Post* of that date, and which was widely copied by State papers :

It is not proposed to erect a pleasure park, but a memorial. The men it is designed to commemorate were strong, rugged, simple. Its leading features, therefore, should be of similar character and of such an historical and antiquarian cast as to direct the thought to the men and times it commemorates. The rugged natural features in which the proposed site abounds should be retained. I would throw over the brooks arched stone bridges with stone parapets such as the troops marched over in their campaigns through the Hudson valley. The heaps of stone marking the limits of the encampment should be left undisturbed as one of the most interesting features of the place. One might be reconstructed and shown as it was while in use. A summer house on the crag guarding the entrance, might be reared in the form of an ancient block-house, like those in storming or defending, which Putnam and

his rangers learned the art of war. Such a structure, at this day, would be an historical curiosity. I know of but two in the world—one on Sugar Island, at the mouth of the Detroit River, and another at Mackinac Island, in the Straits of Mackinaw. For the monument I would suggest a cairn of stones from the neighboring limestone quarry, to be surmounted by a pyramidal monolith of granite, ten feet high, each of its four faces bearing an inscription as follows:

For the north face:

On this spot, and on two others situated one and two miles to the westward, respectively, Gen. Putnam's division of the Continental Army encamped during the severe winter of 1778-9, enduring untold privations, in the belief that their sufferings would inure to the benefit and happiness of future millions.

On the reverse:

THE MEN OF '76,  
WHO SUFFERED HERE.

To preserve their memory so long as time endures, the State  
of Connecticut has acquired these grounds and  
erected this monument, A. D. 1887.

On the east face the names of the division and brigade commanders:  
on the west an extract from Putnam's address, slightly changed:

All the world is full of their praises,  
Posterity stands astonished at their deeds.

This plan, modified as to details, has since been followed in the lay out of the Camp. The Special Committee, on February 9th, submitted the following report:

Your Committee \* \* \* visited the site on February 3d, and found it to be a sloping hillside facing the east, diversified with crags and plateaus and forming the west wall of the valley of Little River, an affluent of the Saugatuck. The ground is two miles from Bethel, the nearest railroad station, and five from Danbury, at which point railroads from all parts of the State converge. A fine forest covers the greater part of the site: brooks flow through it falling in cascades over the crags, and the general situation is commanding and delightful.

The heaps of stone marking the site of the log huts in which the brigades were quartered, are forty-five in number and are arranged opposite each other in long parallel rows defining an avenue some ten yards wide and five hundred feet in length. These, with others scattered among the crags, admirably define the limits of the encampment, and form one of the best preserved and most interesting relics of the

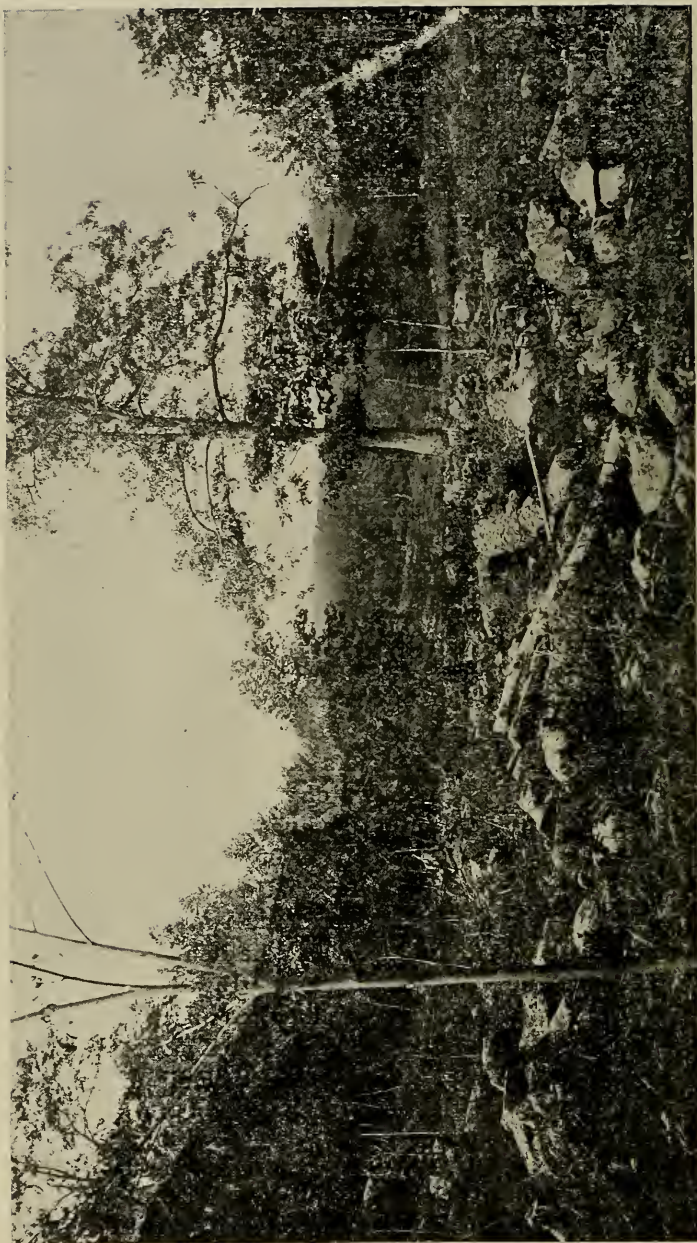
Revolution to be found in the State, if not in the Country. It was here that Putnam and his brigades wintered in 1778-9.

The owner of the site, Aaron Treadwell, offers to donate so much land as the State shall decide to take for the purpose of preserving intact forever the old Camp Ground, and for erecting thereon a suitable memorial. Your Committee would recommend the acceptance of the offer of Aaron Treadwell as a gift to the State, and the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the erection of a suitable memorial thereon. They also recommend the appointment of a committee of four by His Excellency, the Governor, to receive for the State a deed of said site, and for the laying out of the grounds and the erection of a memorial.

A resolution, embodying these recommendations, was passed on April 21st.

The committee appointed by Governor Lounsbury, in accordance with the resolution, comprised Hons. Samuel B. Gorham of Redding, and Isaac N. Bartram of Sharon, Messrs. Charles B. Todd and Aaron Treadwell of Redding. This committee caused to be erected during the summer of 1888 the present monument. It was apparent, however, that the tract of twelve acres which had been presented by Mr. Treadwell very inadequately preserved the autonomy of the former camp. The line of barracks originally extended through the adjoining fields north nearly a quarter of a mile, and to bring the limits of the former winter quarters entirely within the control of the State, Mr. O. B. Jennings of Fairfield purchased the Read property on the north for five hundred dollars, and generously donated it to the State. Later, in order that the entire winter quarters might be included in the park, Hon. I. N. Bartram purchased some twenty acres additional on the north and presented it to the State, to which the heirs of Mr. O. B. Jennings added the woodland on the northwest, so that the entire area of the Camp is now one hundred and two acres.

The whole tract needed to be fenced and made accessible by means of roads, walks, etc. Messrs. Hull & Palmer, engineers, of Bridgeport, were accordingly employed by the committee to make a topographical survey and map, and prepare a plan or lay out. This plan, with the engineers' estimate of cost, etc., was submitted to the Connecticut Legislature of 1889, at an early date, and a Joint Select Committee of one



PUTNAM AVENUE IN 1888, BEFORE BEGINNING OPERATIONS



senator and six representatives was raised to proceed to Redding, view the monument and grounds, and report. This committee, consisting of Senator Bartram of Sharon, Representatives Sharp of Pomfret, Miller of Redding, Day of Brooklyn, Chichester of Wilton, Burlingame of Canterbury, and Sunderland of Danbury, visited the Camp early in February, 1889, and was again hospitably received and entertained by the citizens of Redding. It reported in favor of the whole amount called for in the engineers' estimate—\$20,608.55, and an act appropriating this amount passed both Houses and was signed by Governor Bulkeley, June 19, 1889. A commission of seven persons, "to be appointed by the Governor," had previously been created, and had been authorized "to accept on behalf of the State any gifts of real estate or money which might be offered to the State \* \* \* and to take charge of the Camp Ground until August 1, 1891, or until their successors are appointed." Section 2 authorized the commission "to cause said Camp Ground to be fenced and otherwise suitably improved as they shall deem meet and proper, provided they do not exceed the amount of money that may be given, together with the amount appropriated by the State therefor, including pay for their own services."

"Said commission to report in full their doings, and the amount by them expended to the next general assembly."

Under the second act, Governor Bulkeley appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners: Isaac N. Bartram of Sharon, Charles B. Todd of Redding, Oliver B. Jennings of Fairfield, Clement A. Sharp of Pomfret, Oland H. Blanchard of Hartford, Samuel S. Ambler of Bethel, and James E. Miller of Redding.

The work of restoring the winter quarters and of laying out the grounds was begun by this commission in July, 1889, and practically completed in the autumn of 1890.

The commission of 1889 held over until 1893. The following gentlemen have since held the office of Commissioner of the Park:

From July 1, 1893, William A. Braun, Danbury.

From June 7, 1893, Isaac N. Bartram, Sharon; Aaron Sanford, Newtown; Burr Hawley, Monroe; Henry A. Gilbert, Bethel; Charles Sanford, Redding, and John H. Ferris, Norwalk.

For two years from July 1, 1895, Aaron Sanford, Newtown; Henry A. Gilbert, Bethel; John H. Ferris, Norwalk; George G. Durant, Bethel; L. Woolsey Randle, Redding; Henry Crofut, Danbury, and W. S. Wortman, Bethel.

For two years from July 1, 1897, John H. Ferris, Norwalk; W. S. Wortman, Bethel; Henry S. Osborn, Redding; George G. Durant, Bethel; John N. Woodruff, Sherman; William Wallace Lee, Meriden, and Morris W. Seymour, Bridgeport.

For two years from July 1, 1899, John H. Ferris, Norwalk; George G. Durant, Bethel; Henry Crofut, Danbury; John Todd, Redding; John H. Jennings, Westport, and Jonathan B. Sanford, Redding.

For two years from July 1, 1901, John H. Ferris, Norwalk; George G. Durant, Bethel; W. S. Wortman, Bethel; Edward A. Houseman, Danbury; John Todd, Redding; John Henry Jennings, Westport, and Jonathan B. Sanford, Redding.

For two years from July 1, 1903, Lyman D. Brewster, Danbury; Charles H. Freudenthal, Bethel; George A. Parker, Hartford; Granville A. Durant, Bethel; Edward A. Houseman, Danbury; William H. Hill, Redding, and John Henry Jennings, Westport.

For two years from July 1, 1905, Charles H. Freudenthal, Bethel; George A. Parker, Hartford; Granville A. Durant, Bethel; Edward A. Houseman, Danbury; William H. Hill, Redding; John H. Jennings, Westport, and William Ward, Naugatuck.

For two years from July 1, 1907, Lyman D. Brewster, Danbury; Charles H. Freudenthal, Bethel; George A. Parker, Hartford; Granville A. Durant, Bethel; Edward A. Houseman, Danbury; William H. Hill, Redding, and John H. Jennings, Westport.

For two years from July 1, 1909, William H. Burr, Westport; Charles E. Keith, Bridgeport; William H. Hill, Redding; George A. Parker, Hartford; I. N. Bartram, Sharon; Eber A. Hodge, Danbury, and Charles W. Pickett, New Haven.

For two years from July 1, 1911, Robert S. Alexander, Danbury; Mary G. H. Hill, Norwalk; Henry A. Gilbert, Bethel; George A. Parker, Hartford; John H. Reid, Bethel; Daniel Sanford, Redding, and Sue Phillips Tweedy, Danbury.

## The Putnam Winter Quarters

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**B**EFORE beginning his tour of the Camp, the visitor will wish to know something of its history, for rock and crag, tree, bush and brook possess additional interest when the glamour of heroism and patriotic self-sacrifice is thrown upon them. Our winter quarters possess this patriotic and historic interest.

The autumn of 1778 was one of the darkest hours of the Revolution. The army had accomplished almost nothing that summer. It had failed to hold the Jerseys, the Hudson. The enemy, entrenched in New York, was bold and aggressive, particularly so along the coast of Connecticut, toward which sturdy little state as the hotbed of rebellion he owed a special grudge. The Continental Army was unpaid, ill fed, half clad, but must be held together during the long, dreary winter approaching, that it might be in condition to take the field again when spring opened. The site for the winter cantonment became an important question, and was long and anxiously debated. Many of the general officers were for staying where they were in the Highlands. Putnam pronounced in favor of some central location in western Connecticut where they could protect both the Sound and the Hudson, and especially Danbury, which was a supply station, and which had been taken and burnt by the enemy the year previous. General Heath's brigade had been on guard in Danbury during this summer of 1778, and while visiting him Putnam had no doubt discovered the three sheltered valleys formed by the Saugatuck and its tributaries which lie along the border line of what was then Danbury (now Bethel) and Redding.\* These

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\*Colonel Aaron Burr may have recommended the site. He was aid-de-camp to Putnam at this time, and was thoroughly familiar with the country through frequent visits to his uncle, Deacon Stephen Burr, who lived at Redding Center in the first house north of the town house.

valleys open to the south, are warm, sunny, well watered, about equidistant—seventeen miles—from Stratford on the east and Norwalk on the west, were well wooded in that day, and so defended by dominating hills and crags that a handful could hold them against an army. They were but three days' march from the Highlands.

It was decided to quarter the army in Redding. Putnam and a corps of "artificers" preceding the main body by some



LOG CABIN, SITE OF GUARD HOUSE, PUTNAM CAMP

weeks, laid out three camps in the valleys mentioned, and had the log huts which were to shelter the soldiers well advanced ere the main body arrived.

The form of the three camps was identical, all being laid out on a meridian line, with two, and in places, four rows of barracks placed parallel to each other. These barracks, like those at Valley Forge, were built of logs, notched at the



corners, and chinked with mortar, with a capacious stone chimney at one gable end. They were 12 feet wide by 16 long and accommodated twelve privates, or eight officers. Within were three or four bunks filled with straw, affixed to the sides, and the housekeeping equipment which the regulations of the State, and of Congress allowed the soldier. It appears by the "order book" of Lieut. Samuel Richards, paymaster in Col. Wylly's Connecticut regiment, that the army began its march from Fredericksburg, in the Highlands, October 23, 1778. The following extracts show the order of march:

HEADQUARTERS, October 22, 1778.

Nixon's, Parsons' and Huntington's Brigades are to march tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock from the line under the command of Major General McDougal.

Orders of March:

General Nixon's Brigade leads, Huntington's follows, Parsons' brings up the rear. Commanding Officers of Corps will be answerable for the conduct of their men while on the march. Artillery to march in center of each brigade—the baggage of General Officers to march in rear of the troops, the other baggage will march in the same order. Forage and Commissary wagons in the rear of the whole.

This detachment came down the Housatonic valley as appears by the next order dated at New Milford, October 26, 1778.

His excellency, the Commander-in-chief, has directed the troops to remain here till further orders, and be in readiness to march at the shortest notice, as circumstances shall require. While the division is reposed, two days' bread will be on store continually baked.

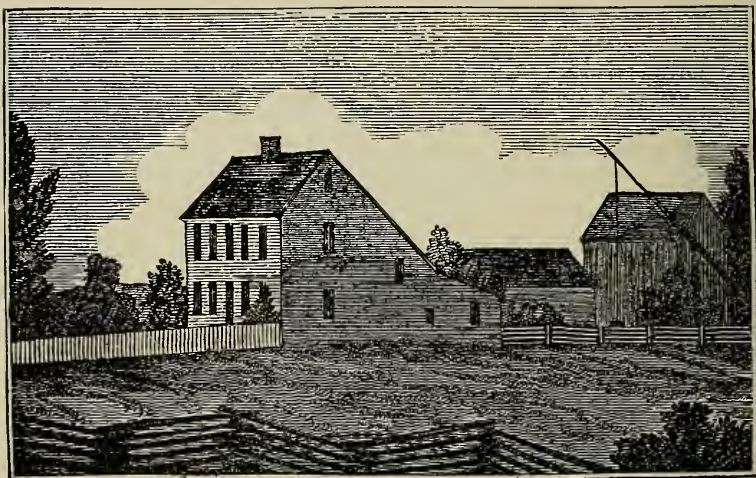
They remained there at least nine days as appears by the following curious order:

NEW MILFORD, November 5, 1778.

The honorable, the Continental Congress, having on the 12th of October passed a resolution to discourage prophaneness in the army: It is inserted in this division for the information of officers, and General McDougall hopes for their aid and countenance in discouraging and suppressing a vice so dishonorable to human nature, to the commission of which there is no temptation enough.

The Division was safely in camp by November 14th, however, as appears by the following order dated Camp 2d Hill, November 14, 1778:

The General, having obtained permission of the Commander-in-chief to be absent a few days from the division, the command will devolve upon Brigadier-General Huntington. General McDougall is happy that it falls upon a gentleman in whose care for and attention to the troops he has the utmost confidence. The orders will be issued, as usual, at the Headquarters of the division.



"OLD PUT'S" HEADQUARTERS, UMPAWAUG HILL

(From an old print. The house was long ago demolished.)

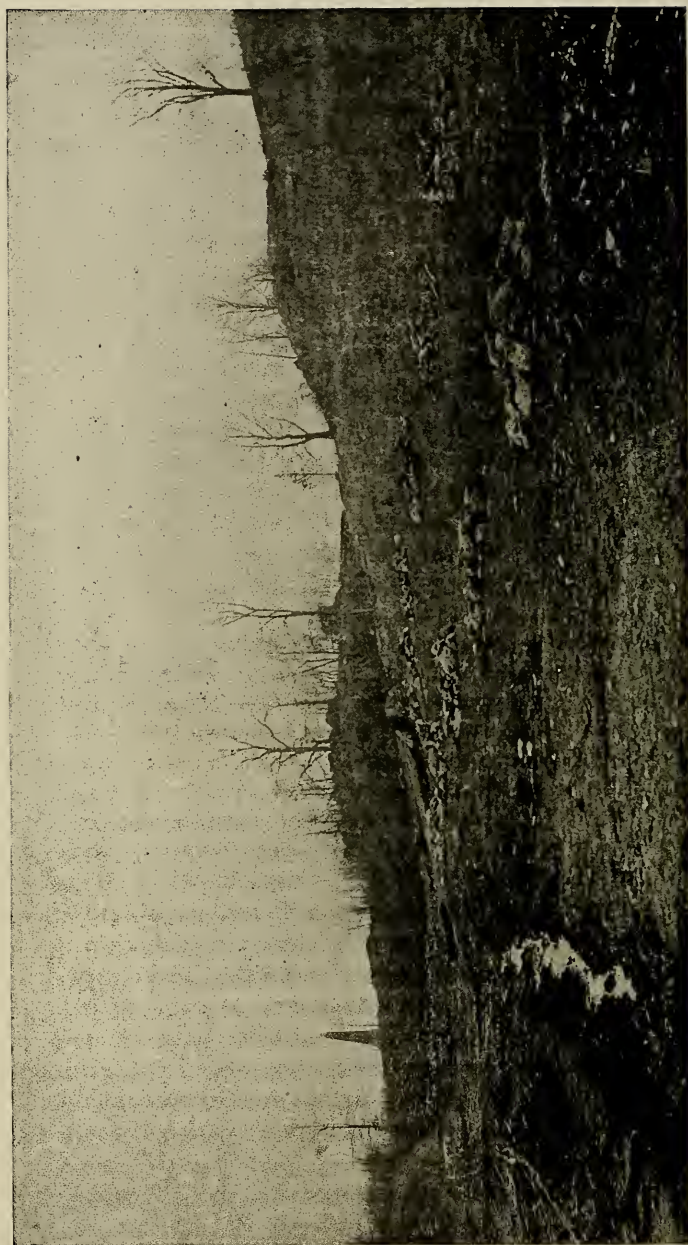
This "2d Hill" was, without doubt, the middle camp on the side of the hill below the residence of the late Sherlock Todd. The general officers were quartered in the farmhouses in the vicinity of the Camps. Putnam on Umpawaug Hill. McDougall in a house then standing on the site nearly opposite the residence of the late Sherlock Todd. General Parsons on Redding Ridge, in the house of Lieut. Stephen Betts, and nearly opposite the residence of Squire Heron, a famous tory of that day.

Some facts regarding the strength, morale and organization of this army will be of interest in this connection.

Col. Humphrey tells us that it was the whole right wing of the Continental Army, which had rendezvoused at White Plains that summer, thence marched to Fredericksburg, and thence to Redding, leaving detachments to garrison the Highlands. Major-General Israel Putnam was Commander-in-Chief; Major-General Alexander McDougall, Division Commander; Brigadier-General John Nixon, Commanding the first Continental brigade; Brigadier-General Jedediah Huntington, Commanding the second Continental brigade; Brigadier-General Samuel Parsons, Commanding the third Continental brigade; Brigadier-General Enoch Poor, Commanding a brigade of the New Hampshire Line; Colonel Moses Hazen, Commanding a corps of infantry, and General Sheldon, Commanding a corps of cavalry. It would be interesting to know precisely how many men were encamped here, but it is difficult to fix the exact number. Col. Humphrey says that in this summer of 1778 three armies were mobilized at White Plains, forming the right wing of the Grand Army; that it contained sixty regiments of foot, in fifteen brigades; four batteries of artillery; four regiments of horse, and several corps of State troops. Not all of this army came to Redding, as before remarked, but from the extent of the three camps, it is evident that a large portion of it was encamped here.

Before telling how this great body was organized, officered and controlled, it will be proper to sketch briefly the Commanders. With the history and exploits of General Putnam every schoolboy is familiar. The quaint old colonial house at Danvers, Mass., where he was born, is still standing. The incidents of the wolf den, of the powder magazine at Fort Edward, his gallantry at Bunker Hill and on many revolutionary fields are twice-told tales and need not be recounted here.

General Alexander McDougall, the second in command, was a native of Scotland, having been born in the Island of Islay in 1731. He settled when quite young in New York city, and when the contest between England and the Colonies began espoused warmly the patriot cause. He was appointed



LOOKING NORTH FROM MONUMENT IN 1889

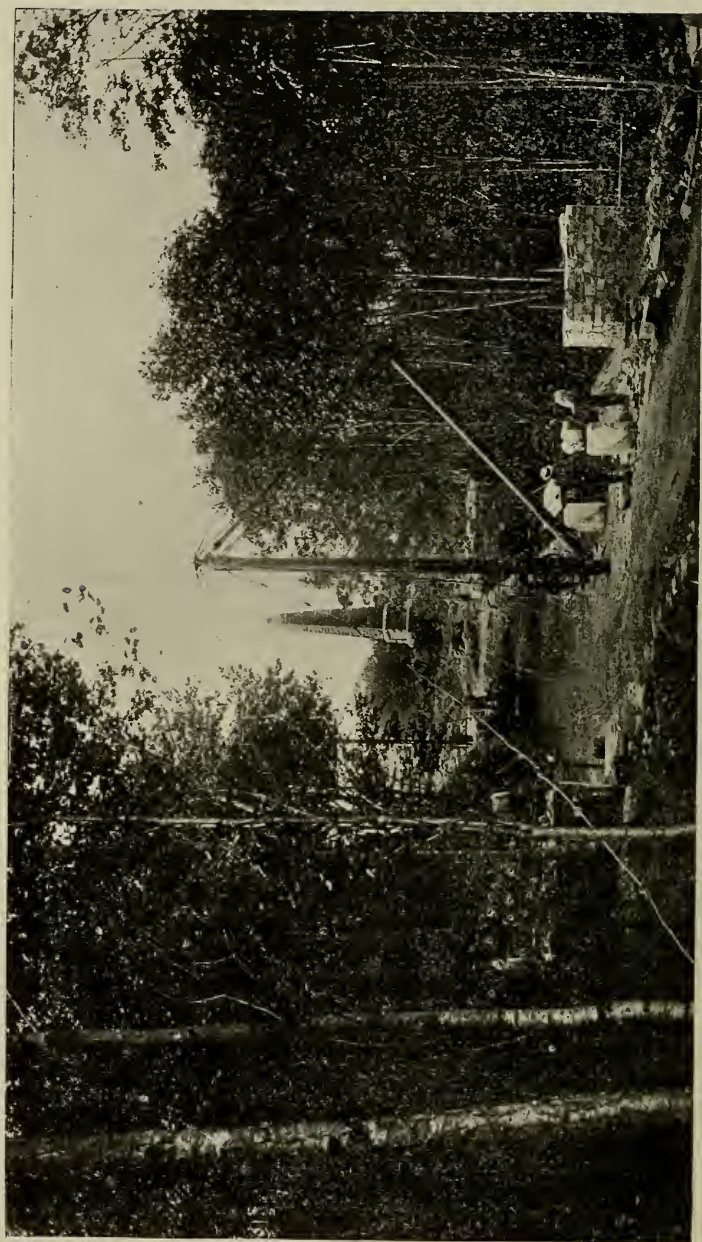


June 30, 1776, Colonel of the first regiment raised for the war in New York city. From this time his promotion was rapid. He was made Brigadier General, August 9th of the same summer; Major General, October 20, 1777, and with his command was in the Battle of White Plains, White Marsh, and Germantown. He had been in command of the Highlands during this summer of 1778. In 1780 he was a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress. He died in New York, June 8, 1776.

John Nixon, senior Commander of the Connecticut Brigades, was born in Philadelphia in 1733, his father being a well-to-do ship merchant there. He was port warden of Philadelphia in 1766. An ardent patriot he early opposed the tyranny of King George, and in 1776 was commissioned Colonel of a Philadelphia regiment to succeed John Cadwalader, who was made Brigadier-General. He served with distinction in the Battle of Princeton, and suffered with Washington at Valley Forge.

Jedediah Huntington was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, a merchant and graduate of Harvard College. He entered the army as Colonel at the beginning of the war, and gained the distinction of having served under every general officer in the Revolution except Stark.

Samuel H. Parsons was born in Lyme, Connecticut, May 14, 1737, and was the son of the distinguished clergyman, Rev. John Parsons. He was an able lawyer, and at the opening of the war was King's Attorney for New London County, which office he resigned to enter the patriot army. He originated the design of seizing Ticonderoga; was commissioned Colonel of the 6th Connecticut Regiment, April 26, 1775, and Brigadier-General in the Continental Army by Congress in August, 1776. He won the perfect confidence of Washington, and there is evidence that he was employed on secret service to discover the designs of Sir Henry Clinton. During this winter through Squire Heron, an ostensible loyalist of Redding Ridge, he carried on a correspondence with Clinton, undoubtedly with the knowledge of Washington and Putnam; Heron being to Clinton a bitter tory, but in reality a friend to



BUILDING BLOCKHOUSES

the colonies. After the war General Parsons was a prominent figure in the settlement of Ohio.

General Enoch Poor, Commander of the New Hampshire Line, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, June 21, 1736. After the battle of Lexington he raised three regiments in New Hampshire, and took command of one. Congress in February, 1777, commissioned him Brigadier General. He had served with honor in the campaign against Burgoyne the summer previous, having led the attack at Saratoga, and had been present at the Battle of Monmouth in this summer of 1778. He died in Camp, near Hackensack, the year after leaving Redding, 1780, and was buried with military honors.

Let us next consider the regiments encamped here and learn what we can of their formation, discipline, dress, accoutrements, and the routine of the life at the camp. Sheldon's and Hazen's corps seem to have been all the Continentals here, the rest being "state troops" of Connecticut and New Hampshire.\*

Both classes, state and continental, were, however, modeled largely on the plan of the old militia system of the Colonies, and had been largely recruited from that source. The militia system of Connecticut, just prior to the Revolution, was one of the most perfect and effective ever devised.

The bloody French and Indian wars from 1745, down, had been her school and drillmaster. Let us study this system briefly. It was organized in 1739, with the Governor as Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief. Thirteen regiments were formed at that time from the "train bands," the first militia unit, each commanded by a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, who were commissioned by the Governor. A regiment might also include a troop of horse. There was an annual "muster of arms" on the first Monday of May, several "company" trainings a year, and a "regimental muster" once in four years. In 1756 two "company reviews" were instituted to be held yearly on the 1st of May and 1st of

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\*State troops were not regularly mustered in, but were lent Washington by their respective states when a special danger threatened, or for a certain purpose. They were usually under the orders of the Governor and Council of their states.

October. In 1767 the Fourteenth Regiment was formed of Cornwall, Sharon, Salisbury, Canaan and Norfolk. In 1769 the Fifteenth was formed of Farmington, Harwinton and New Hartford. In 1771 the Sixteenth, of Danbury, Ridgefield, Newtown and New Fairfield. In 1774 the Seventeenth, of Litchfield, Goshen, Torrington and Winchester, and the Eighteenth, of Simsbury, New Hartford, Hartland, Barkhamstead and Colebrook. In October, to meet the coming storm, four additional regiments were formed. The Nineteenth, from East Windsor, Enfield, Bolton and that part of Hartford east of Connecticut River. The Twentieth, from the military companies of Norwich. The Twenty-first, from Plainfield, Canton, Voluntown, and the South Company of Killingly; and the Twenty-second, of Tolland, Somers, Stafford, Willington and Union. In May, 1776, two more regiments were formed, one in Westmoreland County in Pennsylvania, then a part of Connecticut, and the other in Middletown and Chatham. Later, in 1776, the Twenty-fifth was formed of East Haddam, Colchester and the Society of Marlborough, while the cavalry troops were organized into five regiments of light horse. So that, as the struggle opened, Connecticut had twenty-five regiments of foot and five of horse, armed, officered, and to some extent drilled, that could be called to her defence. All males between sixteen and fifty were liable to serve in these regiments. Not a few of the men were veterans seasoned in the French and Indian wars. The Assembly of 1776 mobilized this force into six brigades, appointed a Brigadier-General for each brigade, and two Major-Generals to command the whole. There were then 26,000 men in the colony capable of bearing arms, 1,000 of them beyond the Delaware. These men served in the Continental army in two ways—as enlisted men when they left the state service and were known as continental or regular soldiers, and as militia ordered by the Governor or Assembly to some threatened point, when they were known as state troops. In August, 1776, for instance, Governor Trumbull ordered all the militia west of the Connecticut River—14 regiments—to march to the defence of New York.



The Continental service was modeled much after that of Connecticut. The main difference between the continental and the militiaman was that the former took an oath "to be true to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers, whatsoever, and to observe and obey all orders of the Continental Congress, and the orders of the General and officers set over me by them," while the state troops swore fealty to their State only. Congress, July 18, 1775, provided that the company should comprise a captain, two lieutenants, an ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a clerk, drummer, fifer and sixty-eight privates. Connecticut at its October session made the same provision, although before that time the State companies had consisted of one hundred men.

The camp equipment of the militia, provided the full quota had been maintained, seems to have been sufficiently liberal. An order of 1775 enumerates, "90 marquees or officers' tents, 500 private tents, cloth for 48 tents, and for 500 tents, 1,092 iron pots of 10 quarts each—if not pots then tin kettles, 1,098 pails, 2 brass kettles of 10 gallons each for each company, 2,500 wooden bowls, 4 frying pans per company, 6,000 quart runlets, 60 drums, 120 fifes, 1 standard for each regiment, a medicine chest and apparatus not to exceed £40 in cost, a set of surgical instruments for the corps, 70 books in quarto of one quire each, 2 reams of writing paper, 10 of cartridge paper, 1 cart for each company, etc."

The Continental soldier had to furnish himself with a good musket, carrying an ounce ball, a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush, cutting sword or tomahawk, cartridge box containing twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack. Each man was also to provide himself with one pound of good powder and four pounds of balls. The rations of the militia were also sufficiently liberal, provided they could have secured them— $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of pork, or 1 pound beef, 1 pound bread or flour, 3 pints beer Friday, beef fresh two days in the week,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint rice or pint of meal, 6 ounces butter, 3 pints peas per week, a gill of rum per day when on fatigue, *and no other time*. Milk, molasses, candles, soap, vinegar, coffee,

chocolate, sugar, tobacco, onions in season, and vegetables at the discretion of the field officers are mentioned. The pay of officers and men was as follows: Major-General, £20 per month; Brigadier-General, £17; Colonel, £15; Lieutenant-Colonel, £12; Major, £10; Chaplain, £6; Lieutenant, £4; Ensign, £3; Adjutant, £5, 10s.; Quartermaster, £3; Surgeon, £7, 10s.; Surgeon's mate, £4; Sergeant, £2, 8s.; Corporal, £2, 4s.; fifer and drummer, £2, 4s.; private, £2. If they found their own arms, £10 for use of the latter. The musket prescribed by Connecticut must have a barrel 3 feet 10 inches long,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch bore, bayonet blade 14 inches long, iron ramrod, good lock and stock well mounted with brass, and the name of the maker on it. 1s. 6d. was given each man who supplied himself with three pounds of balls, 3s. for a pound of powder, and 3d. for six flints; otherwise they were supplied out of the Colony stock.

By November 14th, as remarked, the troops were all safely ensconced in winter quarters. A few days after, with a terrible northeast snowstorm, winter set in—one of the longest and severest ever known in this region. The mercury sank to its lowest level, and the snow was so deep that all surface landmarks were obliterated, and people traveled in their sledges at will without regard to highways or fences. The poor soldiers, half clad, illy supplied with blankets, camp equipage, food and medicine, and housed in rude log huts, suffered terribly. Tales of the destitution of those times are still current in the town, having been handed down from father to son.

We have only the following account of the destitution at Putnam Camp from the diarists of the period, but from what has been recorded of other winter quarters, we infer that it was bitter in the extreme. Putnam wrote to Washington the spring before as follows: "Dubois Regiment is unfit to be ordered on duty, there being not one blanket in the regiment. Very few have either a shoe or shirt, and most of them have neither stockings, breeches nor overalls. Several companies of enlisted artificers are in the same situation and unable to work in the field."

Daniel Livermore, Captain in the 3d New Hampshire Regiment of Poor's Brigade, was one who marched into the Camp in those December days. In his diary he recorded :

THURSDAY, December 2.—This day the troops proceed on the march and go on to the ground laid out for hutting, which is in the vicinity of Danbury, towards Newtown.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, December 3, 4, 5.—These three days the troops are busy in clearing and fixing for laying the foundations of the huts.

MONDAY, December 6.—This day the huts go on rapidly, and in the evening the officers of the brigade attend at the Hon. Gen. Poor's quarters to wait on the Committee from New Hampshire.

TUESDAY, December 7.—This day I lay the foundation of my hut, twenty-two feet in length and twelve in width.

Unfortunately Captain Livermore makes no further entry in his diary until April 6, 1780, when he begins anew with this entry :

After spending a very disagreeable winter in the outskirts of Danbury, bordering on Newtown, at a place called Wildcat, and going through many disagreeable scenes which circumstances have prevented my keeping a minute of, this day Gen. Poor's Brigade leave their winter quarters and march for West Point on the North River.\*

Dr. Thatcher, in his diary kept at Valley Forge the winter before, adds this picture :

Thousands are without blankets and keep themselves from freezing by standing all night over the camp fires. Their footprints on the frozen ground are marked in blood from their naked feet. For two or three weeks in succession the men were on half allowance, now without bread for four or five days, and again without beef or pork. A foreign visitor, walking through the camp, heard plaintive voices within the huts, saying, "no pay, no clothes, no provisions, no rum," and whenever he saw a miserable being flitting from one hut to another, his nakedness was covered only by a dirty blanket.

Washington, in his letters to Congress, also refers in affecting terms to the sad condition of the men in winter quarters.

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\*From "The Livermore Family of America," by courtesy of Arthur L. Livermore, Esq.

At Lebanon and in Hartford, pitying, large-hearted Governor Trumbull was making the utmost effort to succor the distressed troops, in which he was heartily seconded by the Connecticut Assembly. For instance, the latter body at its November session, 1776, enacted that the selectmen of each town should procure and hold in readiness for the soldiers, 1 tent, 1 iron pot, 2 wooden bowls and 3 canteens for each £1,000 of the grand list of said town; and in January, 1778, it ordered that each town must provide 1 hunting shirt, 2 linen shirts, 2 pairs linen overalls, 1 pair stockings, 12 pairs good shoes, and one-half as many blankets for the continental soldiers. But the towns were so impoverished that, in many cases, they could not respond to the requisitions, and the soldiers suffered accordingly.\*

The pet grievance of the Connecticut troops, however, was the failure to pay them the wages due, so that not only they, but their wives and children at home were starving and distressed. Some of the troops had been paid in the depreciated colony bills of credit. Some had not been paid at all, simply because the treasury was empty.

Toward mid-winter, after long brooding over their wrongs, two of the Connecticut brigades revolted, and formed ranks with the design of marching to Hartford and demanding redress from the Legislature then assembled there. Putnam, whose headquarters were on the west side of the town, two miles away, heard of the affair, and throwing himself on his horse, rushed to the front of his disaffected brigades, and with flashing eyes and animated voice thus addressed them :

My brave lads, whither are you going? Do you intend to desert your officers, and to invite the enemy to follow you into the country? Whose cause have you been fighting and suffering so long in—is it not your own? Have you no property, no parents, wives, or children? You have behaved like men so far—all the world is full of your praises, and posterity will stand astonished at your deeds! but not if you spoil all at last. Consider how much the country is distressed by the war, and that

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\*In 1778 the town of Redding petitioned the Legislature for relief. "Forty-nine of her citizens," says the petition, "have gone to the enemy; six are dead or prisoners; nine are in the corps of artificers; twenty-eight men are in the Continental Army, and one hundred and twelve in the train bands," leaving scarcely none to man the farms and produce money or supplies to meet the requisitions.

your officers have been no better paid than yourselves. But we all expect better times, and that the country will do us ample justice. Let us all stand by one another then, and fight it out like brave soldiers. Think what a shame it would be for Connecticut men to run away from their officers.

With the last word he ordered the acting major of brigades to give the command to shoulder arms, march to the regimental parade grounds and stack arms—the command being obeyed almost automatically by the brigades. This ended the revolt. No one was punished except the ringleader of the affair, who was confined in the guardhouse, and was shot and killed by the sentinel on duty in the act of escaping.

Court-martials were of frequent occurrence. One of the earliest acts of the Connecticut Assembly was to prescribe penalties for every imaginable offence, and Congress at one of its first sittings followed its example. In all cases trial for these offences was by court-martial. Willfully absenting himself from divine service or behaving irreverently or indecently in church, swearing, exciting mutiny or sedition, drawing a sword on an officer, fighting a duel, or laughing at another for refusing to fight, drunkenness, desertion, sleeping on post, giving the countersign unlawfully, wasting or selling ammunition, giving a false alarm, were among the offences forbidden by the Colony. The regulations adopted by Congress, September 20, 1776, embodied all these and more. Soldiers were punished for uttering provoking or reproachful speeches, for being found one mile from camp, and for sleeping out of the quarters. They were to retire to their quarters or tents at the beating of the "retreat" at sunset, and must report for "parade" at the hour and not go off until discharged. They were also amenable to the civil authorities. In the order book of Paymaster Richards are two entries which show the wide range taken by these courts-martial. Petty offences, we may premise, were tried by a "regimental or brigade court-martial," composed of from three to five field officers, more serious offences by a "general court-martial," composed of thirteen commissioned officers, the President of which "must not be Commander-in-chief."





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MONUMENT AND GROUNDS

The trials referred to were as follows :

Daniel Vaughn and Jonathan Gore, of the 8th Connecticut regiment, tried by a Brigade Court Martial, whereof Lieutenant-Colonel Sumner was President, for stealing a cup from Captain Zalmon Read, of Reading. The court are of the opinion the charges against Vaughn and Gore are not supported.

The second, February 4, 1779 :

Was tried at a General Court Martial, Edward Jones, for going to and serving the enemy and coming out as a spy, found guilty of each and every charge exhibited against him, and, according to law and the usages of nations, was sentenced to suffer death.

February 6, 1779 :

At a General Court Martial, was tried John Smith, of the 1st Continental regiment, for desertion and attempting to go to the enemy, found guilty, and further persisting in saying that he will go to the enemy if ever he has opportunity, sentenced to be shot to death.

The last two were so tragic in their results, and so dramatic in execution, that we may be pardoned for noticing them somewhat at length.

Both trials, tradition says, were held in West Redding, near the General's headquarters. From old diaries, records, and the regulations of Congress, one can reproduce, with some degree of exactness, the form and even the minutiae of their proceedings.

The President was an officer of high rank, as was also the prosecuting officer, who was detailed for this service by the Judge-Advocate General. The twelve other members all bore commissions from Congress.

The President, having declared the Court open, the prosecuting officer administered the following "juror's oath:"

You shall well and truly try and determine the matter before you between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, so help you God.

And then each, individually, took this special and solemn oath :

You, A. B., do swear, that you will duly administer justice according to the rules and articles for the better government of the United States of America, without partiality, favor or affection, and if any doubt shall arise, which is not explained by the said articles according to your conscience, the best of your understanding and the customs of war in like cases; and you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be approved of by the General or Commander-in-Chief. Neither will you, upon any account, at any time, whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this Court-martial, unless requested to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice in due course of law, so help you God.

To the prosecutor was administered this oath :

You, A. B., do swear that you will not upon any account, at any time, whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice in due course of law, so help you God.

These formalities over, the prisoner was brought in by the Provost Marshal's guard, which had had him in charge since his arrest, and confronted with the witnesses against him. The latter before testifying took the following oath :

You, A. B., do swear that the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God ?

The prisoner, Jones, was a Welshman, a loyalist, a resident of Ridgefield, who had gone over to the British, and had acted as butcher and purveyor of beef cattle for the enemy. The testimony of his captors proved that he was taken in Ridgefield within the Continental lines. The prisoner's defence was that he had been sent into Westchester County to buy cattle for the British army, and had strayed over the line. But this had little weight with his judges. In their eyes, he was guilty of two most heinous offences—going over to the enemy, and returning back within the lines as a spy; either, under the law of nations, being a capital offense. He was, therefore, condemned to death. Before the sentence could be carried out, however, it must be approved by the General in command.



Putnam did not hesitate to approve it and endorsed on the paper :

The General approves the sentence, and orders it to be put in execution between the hours of ten and eleven a. m., by hanging him by the neck till he be dead.

On the sentence of the deserter, John Smith, he likewise endorsed :

Sentenced to be shot to death, and orders that it be put in execution between the hours of ten and twelve a. m.

General Putnam having two prisoners to execute, determined to make the scene as terrible and impressive as the circumstances demanded. The lofty hill dominating the valley and the camp (still bearing the ominous name, Gallows Hill) was chosen for the place of execution, the instrument of death being erected on its highest pinnacle. On the day appointed, the entire army was marched with solemn roll of the drum upon the heights and massed in the open fields around the gallows. The entire countryside also flocked to view the spectacle.

The scene at the execution, says Barber in his Historical Collections, is described as bloody and shocking. The men on whom the duty of hanging devolved left the camp on the day of the execution and could not be found. A couple of boys, about twelve years of age, were ordered by General Putnam to perform the duties of hanging. The gallows was about twenty feet from the ground. Jones was compelled to ascend a ladder and the rope about his neck was attached to a crossbeam. General Putnam then ordered Jones to jump from the ladder.

"No, General Putnam," said Jones, "I am innocent of the crime laid to me. I shall not do it."

Putnam then ordered the boys to turn the ladder over. The boys were affected by the trying scene. They cried and sobbed and entreated to be excused from doing anything on this distressing occasion. Putnam, drawing his sword, ordered them forward and compelled them at the sword point to obey

his orders. The soldier shot for desertion was a youth about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Three bullets passed through his breast and he fell on his face, but immediately turned over on his back. A soldier then advanced, and putting the muzzle of his gun near the convulsive body of the youth, discharged its contents into his forehead. The body was then taken up and put into a coffin. The soldiers had fired their pieces so near that they set the boy's clothing on fire, and it continued burning.

From the testimony of several persons who were present, however, it would seem that Mr. Barber was misinformed and that no such scenes took place. Mr. James Olmstead of Redding, who died in 1882, aged eighty-nine years, and whose father was an officer in the continental army and present on the occasion, gives an entirely different version. In an article published in the *Danbury News* he says:

"My father \* \* \* being an officer himself and well known to some of the officers on duty, was one of the few who were admitted within the enclosure formed by the troops around the place of execution and able to witness all that there took place. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, the younger prisoner, Smith, was first brought forward to his doom. After he had been placed in position and his death warrant read, a file of soldiers was drawn up in line with loaded muskets, and the word of command given. The firing was simultaneous, and he fell dead on the spot. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that his outer garment, a sort of frock or blouse, had been set on fire by the discharge, and which was extinguished by a soldier who had fired. He was within a few feet of the scaffold when Jones, pale and haggard, was next brought on, his death warrant was read and he seemed to recognize some few of his old friends, but said very little except to bid farewell to all. His last words were, 'God knows I'm not guilty,' and he was hurried into eternity.

"My father had a pretty good general knowledge of General Putnam and his eccentricities, and had there been any unnecessary hardships or severity used in the treatment of the prisoners, he most certainly must have seen and known something of it, but in all I ever heard from him or any one else, no allusion was made to anything of the kind, and in view of all the circumstances I think it may be safe to infer that no such thing occurred on that occasion."

Before describing the final breaking up, let us look in upon

the camps, and spend a day there with the soldiers. At sunrise, reveille calls them from their beds. After their frugal breakfast, at ten o'clock comes "parade," or as we would term it, "guard mount."

The continental soldier, when presentable, made no doubt a gallant show in his uniform of blue and buff, with bayonets glistening and silken standards waving.\*

Once every two months the rules and regulations of Congress were read to the men on parade, and there was often some general orders or felicitation of the Commander on some event of interest communicated at the same time. The sutler's tents were open until the "retreat" was beaten at sunset, and which sent every soldier to his quarters. Telling stories and singing patriotic songs were almost the only evening amusements of the soldiers. There were two talented young poets in the camp at this time, whose stirring lyrics sung around the camp fires were well calculated to cheer and animate the soldier, and lead him to forget, or endure with cheerfulness his privations. These two poets were Col. David Humphrey, aide-de-camp to General Putnam, and Joel Barlow, who had just graduated at Yale College, where he had distinguished himself by his patriotic commencement poem, "The Prospect of Peace." Barlow was a native of Redding, and his brother, Col. Aaron Barlow, was a meritorious officer in the continental service, and the personal friend of Putnam. Both poets later rose to eminence, Humphrey becoming aide-de-camp to, and later the friend and companion of Washington; Barlow, after filling various offices, died in Poland in 1812, while our Minister to France.

On Sunday all the troops presentable were formed in column and marched to the Congregational Church at Redding Center, where they listened to the sermons of the eloquent and patriotic Parson Bartlett, pastor of that church.

There were also chaplains of their own in camp, one of them being Abraham Baldwin of New Haven, who later drafted

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\*The standard of the First Connecticut Regiment was yellow; of the Second, blue; of the Third, scarlet; of the Fourth, crimson; of the Fifth, white; of the Sixth, azure.

the Constitution, and became a Senator of the United States from Georgia.

One of the recreations of the officers was in practising the rites and amenities of Free Masonry. While the army lay at Redding, American Union Lodge, which followed the fortunes of the army, was organized "on application of a number of gentlemen, brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons."

Agreeable to the application a summons was issued desiring the members to meet "at Widow Sanford's, near Redding Old Meeting House, on Monday 15th inst. (February, 1779), at 4 o'clock past M." At this meeting General Parsons was elected Master. Records of several meetings of the Lodge at "Redding viz. Mrs. Sanford's" follow. On March 25th the Lodge gave a state dinner which is thus described:

Procession began at half-past 4 o'clock, in the following order:

Brother Whitney to clear the way.

The Wardens with their wands.

The youngest brother with the bag.

Brethren by juniority.

The Worshipful Master with the Treasurer on his right hand supporting the sword of justice, and the Secretary on his left hand supporting the bible, square and compass.

Music playing the Entered Apprentice March.

Proceeded to Esq. Hawley's where Brother Little delivered a few sentiments on friendship. The Rev. Dr. Evans and a number of gentlemen and ladies being present.

After dinner the following songs and toasts were given, interspersed with music, for the entertainment of the company:

Songs: Hail America,\* Montgomery; French Ladies' Lament; Mason's Daughter; On, On, My Dear Brethren; Huntsmen; My Dog and Gun.

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\*The song, Hail America, was the most popular in the army. We give it entire. It was sung to the tune of the *British Grenadier*.

That seat of science, Athens,  
And earth's great Mistress, Rome,  
Where now are all their glories?  
We scarce can find the tomb.  
Then guard your rights, Americans,  
Nor stoop to lawless sway,  
Oppose, oppose, oppose, oppose,  
My brave America.

Toasts: General Washington; The Memory of Warren; Montgomery and Wooster; Relief of the Widows and Orphans; Ladies of America; Union, Harmony and Peace; Social Enjoyment; Contentment.

Music: Grand March; Dead March; Country Jig; Mason's Daughter.

The festivities were concluded with a speech by Rev. Waldo. At half-past 7 o'clock the procession began returning to the lodge room in reverse order from the afternoon procession, music playing the Mason's Daughter.

On April 7th they dined at 3 o'clock, going in procession

Proud Albion's bound to Cæsar  
And numerous lords before,  
To Picts, to Danes, to Normans,  
And many Masters more.  
But we can boast, Americans,  
We never fell a prey,  
Huzza, Huzza, Huzza, Huzza,  
For brave America.

We led fair freedom hither  
And lo, the desert smiled,  
A Paradise of pleasure  
Was opened in the wild.  
Your harvest, bold Americans,  
No power shall snatch away,  
Assert yourselves, yourselves,  
Ye sons of brave America.

Torn from a world of tyrants,  
Beneath the western sky  
We formed a new dominion,  
A land of Liberty.  
The world shall own its Masters here,  
The heroes of the day,  
Huzza, Huzza, Huzza, Huzza,  
For brave America.

God bless this maiden climate,  
And through her vast domain  
Let hosts of heroes cluster,  
Who scorn to wear a chain.  
And blast the venal sycophants  
Who dare our rights betray,  
Preserve, Preserve, Preserve,  
Our brave America.

Lift up your heads, my heroes,  
And swear with proud disdain,  
The wretch who would enslave you  
Shall spread his snares in vain.  
Should Europe empty all her force,  
We'd meet them in array,  
And shout and shout, and fight and fight,  
For brave America.

Some future day shall crown us  
The masters of the main,  
And giving laws and freedom  
To England, France and Spain.  
When all the isles o'er ocean spread,  
Shall tremble and obey  
Their Lords, their Lords, their Lords,  
The Lords of brave America.



as before, and dining together "with a number of respectable inhabitants, gentlemen and ladies; the Rev. Dr. Evans delivered a discourse suitable to the occasion; after dinner there were the usual songs and toasts, and at six o'clock the procession returned to the lodge room. Thanks were presented to the Rev. Dr. Evans for his discourse, and to Rev. Mr. Bartlett and the other gentlemen and ladies who favored the lodge with their company at dinner."

Bro. Belden's bill for the "two feasts" is given:

	£	s	d
For Thursday, March 25.....	45	0	3
Wednesday, April 7.....	81	14	11
Bro. Sill's bill, April 7.....	19	14	0
Bro. Little's bill, March 25.....	1	11	0
Bro. Little's bill, April 7.....	4	16	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	152	16	2

The last meeting was held in Redding, April 16th, 1779, the Connecticut line having about that time marched to the Highlands for the summer campaign.

Thus the winter wore slowly away. Toward the end of March the camp was astir with the bustle of preparation. Arms were burnished, uniforms cleaned, patched and made as presentable as possible, bullets molded and cartridge boxes filled.

On March 21st the following general order was issued:

#### HEADQUARTERS, REDDING, March 21st, 1779.

Col. Hazen's Regiment will march to Springfield in three divisions by the shortest notice. The first division will march on Monday next, and the other two will follow on Thursday and Friday next, weather permitting, and in case the detached parties join the regiment. Col. Hazen will take with him one piece of cannon and a proportionable number of artillerymen.

On April 11th the following was issued:

The officers are requested to lose no time in preparing for the field that they may be ready to leave their present quarters at the shortest notice. The Quartermaster General, as far as it is in his power, will supply those with portmanteaus who have not been furnished before, and those who have, or shall be provided, are on no account to carry

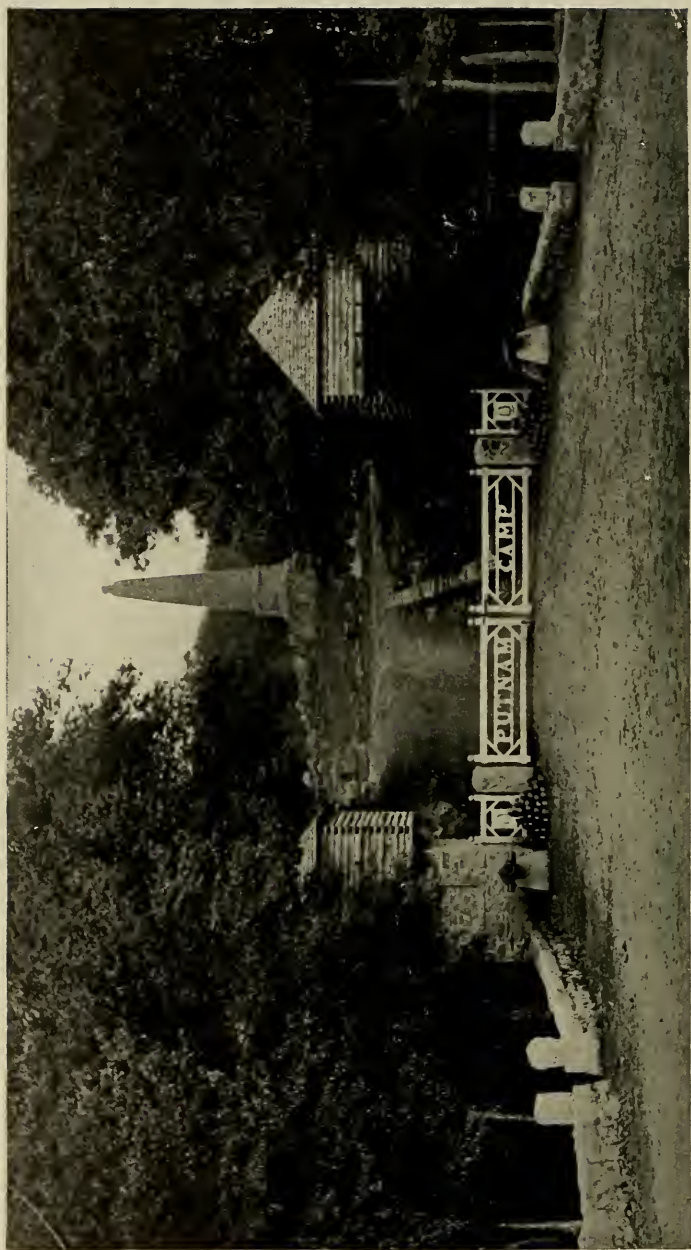
chests or boxes into the field. The portmanteaus are given by the public to supersede those of such cumbersome articles in order to contract the baggage of the Army and lessen the number of wagons, which besides saving the expense, is attended with many obvious and most important military advantages.

The General also thinks it necessary to give explicit notice in time, with a view to leave the Army as little encumbered as possible in all its movements, and to prevent burthening the public and the farmers more than can be avoided. No officer whose duty does not really require him to be on horseback will be permitted to keep horses with the Army—it ought to be the pride of an officer to share the fatigues as well as the dangers to which his men are exposed on foot. Marching by their sides he will lessen every inconvenience and excite in them a spirit of patience and perseverance. Inability alone can justify a deviation from this necessary practice. General Washington strongly recommends to the officers to divest themselves as much as possible of everything superfluous, taking to the field only what is essential for dining and comfort. Such as have not particular friends within reach with whom they would choose to confide their baggage will apply to the Quartermaster General, who will appoint a place for their reception and furnish means of transportation.

On May 24th General Parsons ordered his brigade “to be ready to march to-morrow, at 6 o'clock a. m., complete for action.” Three days later, Putnam issued his farewell address, as follows:

Major-General Putnam, being about to take command of one of the wings of the Grand Army, before he leaves the troops who have served under him the winter past, thinks it his duty to signify to them his entire approbation of their regular and soldier-like conduct, and wishes them, wherever they may be out, a successful and glorious campaign.

The main body returned to the Highlands via Ridgefield, Bedford and Fishkill, as we find from orders dated at those places; by the first of June we may suppose the camp to have been entirely deserted.



MAIN ENTRANCE



## II.

### A Tour of the Grounds

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The main entrance to the grounds is from the old Sherman turnpike at their extreme southern limit. The visitor crosses first the arched stone bridge, patterned after those in the Hudson valley, over which the continentals marched and fought. The two blockhouses within form the portals, and are facsimiles of one still standing on Sugar Island, at the mouth of the Detroit River, with the exception that the pier or lower story of that is of logs instead of stone. The piers are ten feet square and nine feet high; the houses twelve feet square and seven feet high, projecting over the piers two feet all round; this projection was pierced by loop holes and allowed the defenders to fire down upon an enemy lurking below. These blockhouses were a favorite arm of defence in the French and Indian wars, and during the winning of the West. Some colonial houses even were built in this manner, notably the old Avery house in Groton, in eastern Connecticut. The row of palisades (Dutch *palisadoes*) connecting the blockhouses with the cliffs, was often used, in conjunction with the blockhouse, to defend a fort or threatened position.

Passing between the two jaws of the cliff, over Highland brook and across Putnam avenue, we come to the row of ruins whose stones formed the chimneys of the former barracks. The bank above the brook was the southern or lowermost extremity of the line.

Leaving it for the moment, let us examine the monument, which crowns a bold crag rising some fifteen above the plateau on which the barracks were placed.

It is an obelisk of native granite ten feet square at the base, forty-two feet in height and crowned by a ball two feet and a half in diameter. The shaft is of rock-face ashlar, quarried of a boulder that occupied the site of the present monument.

The polished plinths or dies which bear the inscriptions are of Ridgefield, Conn., granite, and are five feet square, weighing about two tons each.

The inscriptions are as follows :

On the front or west face :

Erected  
To Commemorate  
The Winter Quarters  
of Putnam's Division  
of the Continental Army.  
November 7, 1778.  
May 25, 1779.

On the reverse or east :

The Men of '76  
who suffered here.  
To preserve forever their  
Memory,  
The State of Connecticut  
has erected this monument.  
A. D. 1888.

On the north, a sentiment slightly altered from Putnam's stirring address :

The World  
is full of their praises,  
Posterity  
stands astonished at their  
deeds.

On the south the names of the principal commanders :

Putnam,  
McDougal,  
Poor,  
Parsons,  
Huntington.

The monument was designed by Mr. John Ward Stimson, then principal of the art school of the Metropolitan Museum, of New York City. The inscription was written by Mr. Charles B. Todd. The working drawings were by Architect Walter

R. Briggs of Bridgeport. The contractor was Philo W. Bates of Norwalk. The cost of the monument was eighteen hundred dollars.

If we follow Sheldon avenue past the lake and brook to the hilltop we shall find on the summit two mounds, supposed soldier's graves. A few yards further north are massive boulders, from which fine views of the grounds may be had. Continuing north we soon reach a fork in the avenue caused by Overlook



PHILLIPS' CAVE

road leaving it on the left. This road forms one of the loveliest drives in the park. From it wide views of Little River valley, and of the opposite ridge, may be had. At its northern extremity it skirts the verge of the ledge known as Phillips' Rocks. The boulders on the face and at the foot of this ledge are impressive from their massiveness. Near its northern end is the entrance to Phillips' Cave, which has a creepy legend associated with it. After the revolution — the story goes — an

old soldier named Phillips, who had encamped here in 1778-9, drifted back to his former haunts, and took up his abode in this cave, living by chance alms and by levying contributions on the bins and poultry yards of the neighboring farmers. The latter bore with his depredations until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and then a few of the more reckless lay in wait for him and shot him as he issued from his cave.

The small plateau just north of the cave was the northern end of the encampment. Here is a very interesting ruin—an old cellar evidently of a magazine or storehouse. Old men remember when the line of chimneys extended through this plateau, and they should be restored as they formerly existed. From this point we may follow the line of barracks south to their end at the monument, a distance of a quarter of a mile. Putnam avenue runs beside them the entire distance. The first object of interest as we go south is one of the old log barracks restored—it will be seen on the right, under Phillips' Rocks. A footpath here leads up the hill to the Overlook road, passing a circular ruin on the right, the former bakehouse.

Just beyond the barracks we enter the old revolutionary orchard—one of the most interesting features of the camp. The apple trees here were set out in the deserted fireplaces the summer the Army left, and are, therefore (November, 1912), one hundred and thirty-three years old. In the level field south the stone chimneys were carted away within the memory of men now living, and harvests of corn, potatoes, rye and flax were raised on the site formerly devoted to Mars. About midway of the field one of the old fireplaces may be seen, in which were found ashes, bones and coals, quite well preserved. Fine views of the monument may be had from this approach.

If, from this orchard, we follow the curve of Putnam avenue east, we shall cross Cowslip brook by a substantial stone bridge, and a few yards beyond pass out between the miniature block-houses of the north entrance on to the Sherman turnpike, which affords an interesting and picturesque drive of two miles to Bethel.

If, instead of crossing the arched bridge near the north



entrance, we turn to the right and follow the terrace road, it will lead us around by a wild and rocky glen and thence to the summit of Prospect Hill, where another extensive view may be had. The road winds down the hill from the summit and across the rocky run to rejoin Putnam avenue. We will now return to the main entrance by the latter avenue. On the right, as we advance, are three of the fireplaces restored as they orig-



NORTH ENTRANCE, PUTNAM CAMP

inally existed. There are two more farther down under the monument.

One may enter the blockhouses, if he desires, by an iron stairway and trapdoor. The cool dim glens on either side the blockhouses will be found delightful retreats. Many relics of the camp have been gathered, and it is proposed to erect for their custody a cottage fashioned after the old Dutch farmhouse which served as Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, New York, in the winter of 1782-3.



An enumeration of some of the relics may prove of interest :

Beginning at the door and turning west as one enters—

- Ancient Knocker, donated by Henry Adams.
- Engraving, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," donated by Mrs. D. H. Cottrell.
- Winnowing Fan, donated by Isaac H. Wilson.
- Old Bread Tray, from Cotton Mather Smith's house, Sharon, donated by Isaac N. Bartram.
- Centennial Flags, donated by I. H. Wilson.
- Indian Bow and Arrow, donated by I. H. Wilson.
- Hoe used by Abijah Maxim, a friend and companion of Ethan Allen, during the Revolution, donated by I. N. Bartram.
- Door Handle on house of Abijah Maxim. He would not listen to a sermon by his minister, an Englishman, his reason being, "I don't like the British." Donated by I. N. Bartram.
- Portrait of Gen. Israel Putnam, donated by I. N. Bartram.
- Old Quill Wheel, donated by Thomas S. Taylor.
- Spinning Wheel, donated by T. S. Taylor.
- Portrait of Hon. Isaac N. Bartram, under whose superintendence the grounds were laid out.
- Engraving of Old Put Leaving the Field on receiving news of Lexington, donated by Isaac H. Wilson.
- Swift, used by Reed family, near Plymouth, Mass., 1650, donated by I. N. Bartram.
- Book of Sermons printed 1688, donated by Robert W. Fry.

#### OLD MUSKETS ON WALL BEGINNING AT THE TOP.

- Flintlock Gun, donated by Fred Porter.
- Flintlock Gun, donated by Miss Susie Gregory.
- Flintlock Gun, donated by Miss Susie Gregory.
- Sharpe Rifle, donated by Mrs. Levi Drew.
- Old Flintlock, donated by Charles A. Barber.
- Gun found on these grounds in the Revolution, donated by Wakeman Bradley.
- Flintlock, donated by Walter Edmonds.
- Musket used by David Cottrell in the Revolution, donated by I. N. Bartram.
- Flintlock Musket, donated by L. S. Sherman.
- Musket, loaned by Thomas Delaney.
- Musket, donated by Henry Adams.
- Musket, donated by I. N. Bartram.
- Pair of Holsters and Flintlock Pistols, donated by Col. S. Gregory.
- Cradle from Cotton Mather Smith house, used about 1740, donated by I. N. Bartram.

## IN THE CASE BEGINNING AT THE WEST END, TOP SHELF.

Cannon Ball fired by the British at burning of Danbury, April 21, 1777, donated by Col. S. Gregory.

Twelve-pound Cannon Ball found amid the ruined barracks many years ago by Eli Treadwell of Redding. It came, probably, from the foundry in Salisbury, Conn., where many of the cannon of the continental army were cast. Donated by Charles Burr Todd.

Cannon Ball, donated by Mrs. Charles Kelly.

Cannon Ball, donated by I. N. Bartram.

Cannon Ball, a relic of Napoleon's Wars.

Twelve-pound Ball, donated by Thomas S. Taylor.

Six-pound Ball found at Turner's Village, Salisbury, Conn. Cast by Ethan Allen in Salisbury, at the request of the General Assembly of Connecticut. These balls were conveyed to Boston by ox teams, and used in the siege of that place in 1775-6. Donated by I. N. Bartram.

Pepper-box Revolver, as first invented, donated by Dr. Porter.

Pepper-box Revolver, as first invented, donated by Cordy Smith.

Indian Arrow Heads, donated by George Ives.

Piece of Wood from Libby Prison, donated by Andrew J. Hughes.

Powder Horn owned by Henry Knapp in 1775, donated by Col. S. Gregory.

Wooden Shoes, worn by French Canadians, donated by Thomas Delaney.

Soldier's Flask, donated by I. H. Wilson.

Bark from tree under which Washington sat and smoked, on Litchfield Hill, Conn., donated by Mrs. C. H. Hurlbert.

Gun Bayonet, donated by George Ridge. "Patent Dec. 10, 1812", in letters on it.

Forty-two Ancient Books, donated by different parties.

Troopers' Helmets, donated by Col. Gregory and Charles Barber.

## SECOND SHELF, WEST END.

Bullets, Grape Shot, Pieces of Bone, etc., found on the grounds, mostly in the fireplaces of the former barracks.

Gen. Winfield Scott's Army Bit, donated by George Ives.

Box of Bullets and Grape Shot found on the grounds, donated by Thomas Delaney.

Wood with Bullets imbedded in it, found on the grounds, donated by Thomas Delaney.

Old Gun Barrel, found on grounds, donated by Thomas Delaney.

## WEST END, LOWER SHELF.

Bricks from Old Bake Oven, north end of grounds.

## AT EAST END.

Soldiers' Canteens, donated by Captain Eli Starr, Messrs. L. Sherman and I. H. Wilson.

Old Revolutionary Fife found on grounds, made from a gun barrel.

## GROUP OF SWORDS ON NORTH WALL.

Sword used by Nathan Gregory, sergeant in Revolution, donated by Col. Gregory.

Sword used by Col. John Sedgwick, 1774. He received his commission from Governor Jonathan Trumbull, under King George, donated by I. N. Bartram.

Saber carried by Col. Mutton of the Louisiana Tigers in the Civil War.

Carbine captured by Lieut. J. P. Crossman of the 12th Conn. Infantry, at Middleton, Va., and donated by him.

Sword found in old Robert Stow house, Redding, donated by Thomas Delaney.

Sword used at Fort Wayne, 1812, donated by I. H. Wilson.

Sword used in Civil War, donated by Walter Edmonds.

Sword found in old Taylor house, Redding, donated by Thomas Delaney.

Sword used in Civil War by Lieut. Charles Hurlbut, worn by him in the battles of Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862, and Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862, donated by Mrs. Charles Hurlbut.

Epaulets worn by Lieut. Charles Hurlbut, donated by Mrs. Charles Hurlbut.

Knapsack worn by Lieut. Charles Hurlbut in the State Militia before War, donated by Mrs. Charles Hurlbut.

Pistol Holster used by Lieut. Hurlbut in the Civil War, donated by Mrs. Charles Hurlbut.

Horse Pistol, donated by Thomas Delaney.

Horse Pistols and Holster, donated by I. H. Wilson.

Horse Pistols and Holsters, donated by Henry Adams.

Bridle once the property of Gen. Israel Putnam. Gen. Putnam gave it to Joel Barlow, the poet, who gave it to William Couch of Redding, whose grandson gave it to Mr. E. A. Houseman of Danbury, who presented it to the Commission.

Mortar and Pestle, donated by I. H. Wilson.

Mortar and Pestle, donated by Charles Morehouse.

Facsimile of Signers of Declaration of Independence, donated by I. H. Wilson.

Saddlebags, donated by Henry Adams.

Knapsack, donated by Col. Gregory.

Confederate Money and Flags, donated by Mrs. M. C. Reade.

Portrait of Washington, donated by I. H. Wilson.

Saddle belonging to the family of Gen. Wooster, donated by Mrs. A. N. Sharpe.

Fifth Cavalry Flags, donated by Col. Gregory.

Kettle used by the British in attack on Danbury, donated by David Pierce.

Wood from French frigate sunk in harbor of Louisbourg, Cape Breton, 1745, donated by Charles B. Todd.

Collection of Badges of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

Order Book of the Revolution, donated by Thomas S. Taylor.

Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the Revolution.

Of the several ancient chairs about the table one is interesting from having belonged to Elder Nathan Bulkly, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Danbury, from 1800 to 1830. Donated by Mrs. Benj. Turrel.

## Itinerary

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At present but one railroad gives access to the camp, the Danbury division of the Consolidated. Passengers from New York and along the Sound take this road at South Norwalk; those from the north and east by the Highland and Berkshire divisions at Danbury. The station nearest to the camp is Bethel, which is two miles away by a pleasant and picturesque road, the Sherman turnpike, recently opened. In returning to Bethel one should go west by this turnpike to Lonetown schoolhouse, thence north by main road to Bethel, a different route. Carriages can be had of Bethel liverymen.

Parties wishing to view all the scene of revolutionary interest in the vicinity should leave the cars at Redding station. As you alight, Gallows Hill is seen on the east, a mile away, and in front of you. Umpawaug Hill, Putnam's headquarters, is a mile west of that. The headquarters house was torn down some years ago, and its site is now marked by the residence of Mr. Charles A. Hill. The house where Joel Barlow wrote a large portion of his epic, "The Vision of Columbus," stands on the corner to the right, opposite the mill pond, as one turns to go to Umpawaug Hill. The house was then owned by Col. Aaron Barlow, his brother, and an intimate friend of Gen. Putnam. The milldam before it was built by a company of gentlemen organized by Joel Barlow for the purpose of kiln-drying corn for export to the West Indies. The quaint old mill built by them was unfortunately burned a few years ago. From the summit of Gallows Hill you may see on the east a deep valley, bed of an affluent of the Saugatuck. In this valley, under the hill, perhaps a half mile due east, was placed the second camp, the third being about a quarter of a mile north of Redding station. Both are marked by a few stone heaps only. A guide will be necessary to find either of the last named camps. Red-





COLONEL AARON BARLOW'S HOUSE, WEST REDDING

(General Putnam often called on the Colonel when his army was encamped in Redding.)



ding station is about two and one-half miles from the Putnam Memorial Camp. The drive thither is by a hilly, wooded, picturesque road, regarded by many as interesting as the approach from Bethel. The road is not so good, however.

Motorists from Danbury should take the main road to Bethel, thence the direct automobile road to Bridgeport via Easton which passes by the camp.

From Bridgeport take the road over Sport Hill to Easton and Redding Ridge, thence to the camp, a total distance of eighteen miles.

From Norwalk there is a fine state road to Georgetown, thence four miles east to Redding Center by a hilly road, thence two miles by a good road to the camp. Or cross over to the Redding and Westport pike and come up the valley of the foaming and brawling Saugatuck to Redding Center.





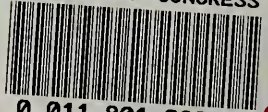








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